

Bass Guide Service for all of their achievements. The recognition by the Mount Vernon-Lee Chamber of Commerce is well deserved. I call upon my colleagues to join me in wishing the National Bass Guide Service future success.

TRIBUTE TO THE 144TH MILITARY
POLICE COMPANY

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 25, 2003

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, Congressman DAVE CAMP and I rise today to honor the service of the men and women of the 144th Military Police Company from Owosso, MI, who spent the past year defending the Pentagon.

The 144th has a proud history of service in time of need. In 1990–91, the unit was activated and sent to Saudi Arabia during Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm, where it operated a holding camp for Iraqi prisoners of war. Numerous members of the unit have volunteered to serve at Michigan airports, border crossings, the Bioport facility in Lansing.

In the aftermath of September 11, 2001, the effort of these soldiers has kept safe the command center for America's fighting men and women, and the heart of our national defense operations. These soldiers have sacrificed much for their country, putting their lives on hold to serve America.

Today, as our Nation engages in a war on terrorism, these men and women are role models for their fellow citizens as they stand in defense of our nation and the free world. Their devotion and commitment to their country and to the state of Michigan have earned them great respect.

Mr. Speaker, we ask our colleagues to join us in extending our gratitude to the fine men and women of the 144th Military Police Company. We are honored to recognize their service.

INTRODUCTION OF THE UNITED
STATES LIFE-SAVING SERVICE
HERITAGE ACT

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 25, 2003

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce the United States Life-Saving Service Heritage Act, legislation to celebrate one of the most inspiring periods in America's maritime history. This legislation would establish a comprehensive program to inventory, evaluate, document, and assist efforts to restore and preserve surviving historic lifesaving stations. I am pleased that my Jersey Shore colleague Representative FRANK LOBIONDO has joined me in this effort.

The history of lifesaving in the United States dates back to 1785, when the Massachusetts Humane Society began building huts along the Massachusetts coast to aid shipwreck victims. These huts were later fitted with surfboats, beach-carts, and other lifesaving equipment. Beginning in 1847, the Federal government

recognized the importance and necessity of lifesaving efforts when Congress provided a series of appropriations to establish lifesaving stations equipped to render assistance to shipwrecked mariners and their passengers. These stations were first established along the Atlantic coast with the assistance of Representative William Newell, who during the 31st and 39th Congresses represented some of the same areas of New Jersey that I represent today. Representative Newell's efforts contributed to the establishment of a network of lifesaving stations along the Jersey Shore from Sandy Hook to Cape May. In 1871, Congress approved the first appropriation for the Federal government to employ crews of lifesavers. On June 18, 1878, the "Act to Organize the Life-Saving Service" was enacted. In 1915 the Life-Saving Service merged with the Revenue Cutter Service to form the Coast Guard. At that time, there were over 275 lifesaving stations to aid shipwreck victims on the Atlantic, Pacific, Gulf, and Great Lakes coasts.

The volunteer and professional lifesaving personnel who staffed these stations risked their lives to prevent shipwreck casualties. Winslow Homer immortalized these great heroes of the American coast in his painting *The Life Line*. Walt Whitman celebrated their inspiring actions in the following excerpt of his poem *Patrolling Barnegat*:

Through cutting swirl and spray watchful
and firm advancing,

(That in the distance! Is that a wreck? Is the
red signal flaring?)

Slush and sand of the beach tireless till day-
light wending,

Steadily, slowly, through hoarse roar never
remitting,

Along the midnight edge by those milk-
white combs careering,

A group of dim, weird forms, struggling, the
night confronting,

That savage trinity warily watching.

An outstanding example of this period survives today in my district. The historic Monmouth Beach lifesaving station, established in 1895, is a Duluth style station designed by the architect George Tolman. On one occasion, every member of the station's crew was awarded a gold lifesaving medal for rescuing victims of two shipwrecks on the same evening. This historic structure had been slated for demolition to make way for a new parking lot for beachgoers. Fortunately, the entire community came together to save this important structure but work still needs to be done to preserve the station's history and the inspiring stories of those who served there.

It is not certain exactly how many stations like the one in Monmouth Beach remain. Many surviving historic lifesaving stations are of rare architectural significance, but harsh coastal environments threaten them, rapid economic development in the coastal zone, neglect, and lack of resources for their preservation. The heroic actions of America's lifesavers deserve greater recognition, and their contributions to America's maritime and architectural history should be celebrated.

That is why I have proposed the United States Life-Saving Service Heritage Act. This legislation would provide the resources necessary to inventory, document, and evaluate surviving lifesaving stations. It would also provide grant funding to assist efforts to protect and preserve these maritime treasures.

The United States Life-Saving Service Heritage Act would authorize the National Park

Service, through its National Maritime Initiative, to inventory, document, and evaluate surviving historic lifesaving stations. These activities would be conducted in cooperation with the U.S. Life-Saving Service Heritage Association, a Massachusetts based nonprofit educational organization that works to protect and preserve America's lifesaving heritage. This inventory, documentation, and evaluation would be similar in nature to a study completed by the Park Service in 1994, on historic light-houses. Under this legislation, the Park Service would serve as a clearinghouse of information on lifesaving station preservation efforts, which would greatly assist public and private efforts to protect these historic structures and the maritime heritage that they embody.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation to celebrate one of the most heroic and inspiring periods in America's maritime history.

HONORING THE RESPONSIBLE SO-
CIAL INVOLVEMENT PROGRAM
AT IOWA WESLEYAN COLLEGE

HON. JAMES A. LEACH

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 25, 2003

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to invite the attention of my colleagues to a remarkable program at Iowa Wesleyan College, a 161-year-old, Methodist-affiliated liberal arts college in Mr. Pleasant, IA.

In conjunction with National Volunteer Month, this week the college is celebrating the achievement of 1 million hours of service to society by its graduates through participation in its Responsible Social Involvement (RSI) program.

In the 35 years since its inception, RSI—with its requirement of a minimum of 160 hours of work with a nonprofit organization, as well as the keeping of a journal, the writing of an essay and the making of an oral presentation—has become a national paradigm for public service.

More than simply a requirement that must be met for graduation, participation in RSI has proven a life-transforming experience for thousands of Iowa Wesleyan students.

In 1739, John Wesley, the founder of the Methodist church, confided to his journal that "I look upon the world as my parish." The young men and women Iowa Wesleyan sends from its campus through RSI discover a world in which too often the so-called "me-generation" succumbs to the temptation to decouple freedom from responsibility.

Today it is tempting to seek freedom by abjuring personal responsibility for addressing the needs of those less well off in our communities. This renunciation of individual accountability is too easily justified by the assumption that the role of meeting societal needs is exclusively that of impersonal bureaucracies. Participants in RSI come to understand that a moral society demands that individuals not duck responsibility for improving the lot of others, that personal fulfillment comes through action rooted, not in "I," but "we."

The Responsible Social Involvement program at Iowa Wesleyan appropriately epitomizes John Wesley's Rule:

Do all the good you can,

By all the means you can,
In all the ways you can,
In all the places you can,
At all the times you can,
To all the people you can,
As long as ever you can

I am sure my colleagues will join me in congratulating the faculty, staff, students, alumni and friends of Iowa Wesleyan College on reaching the milestone of providing one million hours of service through RSI. They will also want to join me in wishing them Godspeed as they embark on their second million.

ON THE RECOGNITION OF THE
SERVICE OF MR. JOHN PORTER

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 25, 2003

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize John Porter who bravely served as a private in the Maryland Militia during the War of 1812 and was killed in the line of duty.

The War of 1812 should be remembered and revered for its final and permanent confirmation of American Independence.

Mr. Porter served in the Maryland Militia as a member of the 33rd Regiment and served under Captain Benjamin Massey in the Battle of Bladensburg, also known as "the battle to protect the heart of America." The Maryland Militia served at a moment's notice with great enthusiasm, demonstrating the honor and dignity with which they believed came from defending their country and serving this patriotic duty.

The British had three reasons for attacking the Chesapeake Region during the Battle of Bladensburg: to burn Washington, D.C. in order to avenge America's burning of York in Canada; to destroy Baltimore to prevent future naval attacks; and to draw American troops away from the Canadian front. Despite these interests, the Maryland Militia was able to aid their country by defending both Washington and Baltimore and allowed troops to remain on the Canadian front.

John Porter fought valiantly during this battle, and was one of many members of the Maryland Militia who gave their lives in defense of their country.

Mr. Speaker, and colleagues, please join me in recognizing the sacrifice and service of Mr. Porter to both the state of Maryland and to our great nation.

REORGANIZING JESSICA LITTLE

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 25, 2003

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Jessica Little, a very special young woman who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Girl Scouts of America, Troop 1230, and in earning the most prestigious honor of the Gold Award.

The Girl Scout Gold Award is the highest achievement attainable in Girl Scouting. To earn the Gold Award, a Scout must complete

five requirements, all of which promote community service, personal and spiritual growth, positive values, and leadership skills. The requirements include: (1) Earning four interest project patches, each of which requires seven activities that center on skill building, technology, service projects, and career exploration; (2) earning the Career Exploration Pin, which involves researching careers, writing resumes, and planning a career fair or trip; (3) earning the Senior Girl Scout Leadership Award, which requires a minimum of 30 hours of work using leadership skills; (4) designing a self-development plan that requires assessment of ability to interact with others and prioritize values, participation for a minimum of 15 hours in a community service project, and development of a plan to promote Girl Scouting; and (5) spending a minimum of 50 hours planning and implementing a Girl Scout Gold Award project that has a positive lasting impact on the community.

For her Gold Award Project, Jessica cleaned up and organized a Casa House.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Jessica Little for her accomplishments with the Girl Scouts of America and for her efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of the Gold Award.

HONORING MR. RICHARD P'POOL

HON. ED WHITFIELD

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 25, 2003

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Richard P'Pool of Princeton, Kentucky for his hard work and dedication on behalf of our nation's veterans.

Mr. P'Pool has spent countless hours and resources documenting and recognizing veterans who have been interred without proper ceremony or marker. When discovering a grave without a proper marker, Mr. P'Pool begins to research the veteran. It is necessary to fully document the service member's military career so that the Department of Veterans Affairs can provide a military marker for the grave. Mr. P'Pool helped apply for and received over 300 markers from the Department of Veterans Affairs at his own expense. This process requires hours of tedious and detailed research because the documentation required, including the muster rolls and the extracts from State files or land warrants, is not often not readily available.

Whenever possible, Mr. P'Pool organizes a memorial ceremony to honor the veteran with the assistance of re-enactment soldiers from the 5th Tennessee Infantry Regiment, members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans and members of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. They have memorialized soldiers of the Civil War, Korean War and World War II.

Mr. P'Pool served our country in the United States Army. He worked at the White House Communications Agency under Presidents Nixon, Ford and Carter from 1973 until 1977, and he is currently employed as a millwright in Calvert City, Kentucky in my Congressional District. He is a member of the Caldwell County Historical Society, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, the Kentucky Historical Society, the Kentucky Genealogical Society and the Friends of the National Park at Gettysburg. He

is assisting in making application for military monuments to be certified under the Kentucky Military Heritage Act.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to call attention to the selfless acts of Richard P'Pool. I extend my thanks to him for all his efforts on behalf of so many deserving veterans, and I am honored to bring his accomplishments to the attention of this House.

TRIBUTE TO MR. DONALD S. POWERS
AND MAYOR ROBERT
PASTRICK

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKEY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 25, 2003

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor and enthusiasm that I wish to commend two distinguished members of the Northwest Indiana community for their dedicated service and compassion for their fellow citizens. St. Catherine Hospital honored Mr. Donald S. Powers and Mayor Robert Pastrick with the Pillar of the Community Award on Saturday, February 22, 2003 for their outstanding service on behalf of the hospital and the surrounding community.

Donald Powers has demonstrated tremendous vision and leadership in his on-going relationship with Community Health Care System and its affiliates, Community Hospital, St. Catherine Hospital, and St. Mary Medical Center. As President of the Board, Mr. Powers oversaw the creation and construction of Community Hospital, and assisted the staff and administration in developing the first freestanding hospital in Lake County that is ranked in the top two percent of hospitals surveyed nationally for standard of care.

Mr. Power's planning and foresight with respect to the hospital's investment program led to the construction of the Center for Visual and Performing Arts in Munster, Indiana. This center has served as a cultural epicenter, as it is the home for the Northwest Indiana Symphony Society and the Northern Indiana Arts Association.

Mr. Powers has donated much of his time and expertise to his community. He has served on many boards, including the American Red Cross, Calumet Council of Boy Scouts, and the YMCA. Additionally, Mr. Powers was appointed to the Board of Trustees of Purdue University by former Governor Otis Bowen, and was elected President of the Board in 1981.

Mayor Robert Pastrick has been a fixture of the East Chicago community since his election to the City Council in 1955. He has served the citizens of East Chicago as their mayor since 1973. During that time, he has shown a commitment to ensuring effective health care for his constituents by initiating a joint venture between the City of East Chicago and St. Catherine Hospital. Through this program, East Chicago residents have an opportunity to obtain affordable, quality health care for themselves and their children.

Mayor Pastrick has also shown a commitment to his community through his volunteer work, serving on the Indiana Association of Cities and Towns, the United States Conference of Mayors, the Northwest Indiana Regional Planning Commission, and the Northwest Indiana Forum Foundation. Through his